INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

an appendix to Volume XXII of the Brevier Legislative Reports.]

> IN SENATE. Tursday, Feb. 17, 1885-10 a. m.

STATE HOUSE FUND INVESTIGATION. Mr. Smith's, of Delawars, bill [8, 290] for the investment in interest bearing bonds or securities of the State of the 10 per cent. left on the work done and material accepted upon the new State-house, was read the second time-being the special order for this

Mr. SMITH: In 1878 the State-house Commissioners under the law of 1877 contracted for the completion of the new Statehouse, and it was agreed that 10 per cent, of money due should be retained in the State Treasury as a guarantee that the contract would be carried out. There is now of that fund about \$102,000. In case of a failure on the part of the contractors to carry out their agreement this fund balongs to the State. These moneys lie ldle and there is a necessity for its use by the State just now .. The bill also provides whenever in the future this amount shall reach \$5,000 it is to be likewise invested, and it accumulates at the rate of about \$2 000 per month. The contractors have lost money and will probably lose more, but the Commissioners say they are living up strictly and literally to their contracts. The bill will result to the benefit of the contractors or of the State, and he hoped it would pass. It is universally approved.

Mr. WILLARD saw no objection to the bill. It is proper that the contractors should enjoy the interest to be derived thereuson if they fulfill their contract. He moved to "mend by striking out the word "par," and insert in lieu the words "at the lowest market rate, not less than par." The State should have the benefit of any rate above par that could be obtained.

Mr. FOWLER hoped the bill will not pass. Its title should be "a bill to grant the contractor more pay." He opposed the State laying its band on the State-house contract in any manner, way or form. This is like the same old bill of two years ago, which proposed to give these contractors \$300,000 more than their contract calls for. It is said they have lost money. Many contractors lose money, notwithstanding which is se their duty to faithfully carry out their contract. Not one dollar of the \$102,000 the Senator from Delaware refers to, is in the State Treasury, and never was. It was not the intention that 10 per cent, retained should be in the Treasury. Who is asking this to be done? The proposition is unfair to tax the people of the State on this \$100,-000 and \$5,000 in additional as fast as it ascrues, in order to pay the interest thus recured, over to these contractors, who have no right to it than anyone else. Why should they ask to be voted an additional bonus for doing what they have contracted and agreed to do? This is a bad bill. It is a proposition to vote these contractors a bonus over and above their contract price

for building the State-house. Mr. SMITH, of Jenning was at first inclined to believe this bill was a good thing -believing it to be a proposition to take money lying idle and loan it to the Statebut on investigation soon arrived at a different conclusion. The bill proposes to loan 10 percent, of the cost of the State house, which exists only in the credit of the State. There is no such fund anywhere. There never has been an appropriation made exceeding 90 per cent. of the cost of the building each year. The balance is a reserve, and will remain a reserve until the additional 10 per cent. is appropriated. If this bill has any purpose it is simply to issue bonds for the credit of the State and give the interest to these contracto s. It would be loaning wind and reaping a whirl-

wind. The bill ought not to be engrossed. Mr. SMITH, of Delaware: That fund is somewhere, either deposited to the credit of the State or elsewhere in the hands of the Treasurer of State. He made the statement upon his own personal legitimate conclusion. It is infinitely better for this investment to be made than to have this large sum in the hands of the party it now is, sub-

ject to loss. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Hendricks: There are different statements made in regard to this matter. If there is in the Treasury a ten per cent. fund then the passage of this bill is merely supplying an omission in the original contract. It would be saying the conwould have the withheld ten per cent. with Mr. interest. If the contractors have earned the money and the money is lying idle he greatly preferred the contractors should have the interest on it in case they completed their

Mr. WILLARD read from the State-house contract and declared the money ought to be in the Treasury.

Mr. MAY preferred all investigations in regard to this matter should be made before the bill is ordered to the engrossment. Mr. FOWLER also opposed its engross-

Mr. MAGEE did not suppose there would be much, if any, objection to this bill, it bethe other case to the benefit of the State. This bill is to fund money already earned, the accrued interest thereon to go to the contractors if they complete the building according to their agreement, otherwise it accrues to the benefit of the State. The State House Commissioners suggested this bill, and he saw no valid objection to it. There is no authority of law to collect but 90 per cent, of the State-house levy. These contractors have earned that 10 per cent .- it is theirs absolutely, and why should they not | ment. have interest upon it? They have lost \$300,000, and there is no bill here to reimburse them, nor will there be. This 10 per cent, has been collected and paid into the Tressury, as can be seen by referring to page eighty-five of the report of the State-house Commissioners. To whom does it belong? The contractors have advanced this money,

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Hendricks, moved that the bill be referred to a select Committee of Three, with power to send for persons and papers, and ascertain as to whether or not this 10 per cent. is in the State

The Presiding Officer Mr. Willard in the chair | ruled it out of order. Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph, with great reluctance opposed any measure advocated by his respected seat mate (Mr. Smith). If this money were lying in the Treasury, he should favor this bill as a matter that would be fair either to the State or to the contractors. There is no money comes into | State is at Logansport, kept up by the pubthe Treasury for State-house purposes except through the special levy therefor. The report of the committee would seem to indilaw for the regulation cate the money is in the Treasury, but it simply means this is due the contractors, entitled to be drawn when the work is done. The amount states \$98,000, but the

go by. This \$64,000 is all that there is in the Treasury for current expenses, and the 10 per cent. contemplated in the bill is not [Omissions and curtailments of this report | vet collected. To the end we may have furfor want of space in these commons will appear in ther knowledge on this matter. I move it be made a special order for Thursday at 10

Mr. SELLERS opposed the motion, and dream of. predicated his opposition to the bill on the wording of the contract itself. Under that contract not a dollar of this 10 per cent. is due till the entire contract is completed and the State house accepted. The 10 per cent. is not the money of the contractors but the money of the State, any interest that may be given them would be but a present-a bonus-to the contractors. Senators who advocate this bill certainly do so under a

misapprehension. Mr. ADKISON two years ago was a member of the committee which investigated this State house matter. Then there was no question that this 10 per cent. fund was in the State Treasury in cash. Iwo years have since elapsed and larger sums have been expended than in any other two years of the construction of the State house. He moved to amend the motion for an investigation by making the committee with instructions to report the condition of this fund.

Mr. MAY: This contract was made under the law. This money is only there conditionally, and in the event of the contractors failing, the money will never be in the Treasury. Two years ago it was the policy of the Legislature to let this new State House matter severely alone, and that policy ought now to be pursued. Any legislation, however trivial it may seem, might interfere with the satisfactory progress now being made. He opposed this bill as a matter of

Mr. WILLARD: As Chairman of the State House Committee in the House in 1879, and of the Finance Committee in the Senate in 1883, he had considerable knowledge of this matter. This tund should be in the Stale Treasury. This bill simply save that this money lying idle, or loaned by some one without anthority, shall be loaned for the State's benefit on one hand, or the contractors benefit on the other; and he saw no objection to it. It does not conflict with fair dealing, nor does it conflict with any

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings, made an ineffectual motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Judiciary. The motion for a select committee of three

was rejected. Mr. WILLARD moved to recommit the ordered.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The President pro tem. (Mr. Mages) announced a special order being Mr. Foulze's bill [8, 1-see page 18] to regulate and improve the civil service of the State-similar to the New York and national civil service

Mr. FOULKE spoke in favor of his bill a half hour before the recess for dinner and an hour and a half after. The wisdom of civil service reform is demonstrated not merely by reason, but by experience and historic fact. It is no longer an experiment. It has been tried, and is everywhere successful. Its success has been tested, not during a month or a year, but during a long series of years; not in one form of government alone, but by the governments of many of the most vilized communities in existence. We it that it is self evident that the right of appointment to office is a trust; that the ducy is to appoint the man best qualified for the office-the one who will best serve the people in his official capacity. The notion that any man or party has a right to an office is erroneous. The right is in the whole people to have the best servants; the right is in the taxpayer to have the best work performed for the money which he is required to pay for it. It is just much a crime in principle to appoint to office one untit to perform its duties, on account of personal or party services, as to devote the public money to personal or campaign uses. If there be any claim to office by any person it is the claim of the fittest person to hold it solely on account of his fitness. If these conclusions are correct, the only remaining question is 'By what system of general rules can the fitness of men for office be best deter-

When he concluded-The bill was ordered engrossed by yeas 24,

THE STATE MILITIA.

Mr. Howard's bill [S. 88-see page 176] coming up as a special order, on motion by Mr. Hilligass, Section 58 was amended by additional guards as to the authorities of militis in case of disturbances.

Mr. Hilligass moved to amend Section 73 so that there shall be an annual appropriation not exceeding \$10,000 a year for uniforms, \$12 to each militiaman, and \$10,000 for a military fund-this as a substitute for a pending motion to strike out this section, made when the bill was last under consider-

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: There is no more difference between this substitute and Section 73 than there is between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee. This substitute is an appropriation of \$10,000 a year for clothes, s new suit for each militiaman every three years, in the first division, and the second division is called section 74 and appro priates \$10,000 a year for a malitia fund. This is an appropriation of \$20,000 a year from what the taxpayer brings to the vaults of the Treasury, without any return of value wnatever to the people of the State, this military bill having for its purpose none other than to protect people from what may arise in the future out of what is called labor rights; ing a proposition that in one case would ac- | and if that is the only design the entire bill crue to the benefit of the contractors, and in | ought to be defeated. He was willing to sup-

port this bill without an appropriation. Mr. HILLIGASS: These amendments pro pose to make specific appropriations for the militia. The original section proposed \$20, 000 a year. This bill is not advocated in the interest of one class against another. Capital and labor must alike be protected. It is one of the highest prerogatives ot a legislative body to furnish means for the protection of her citizens against the irresponsible foreign element having no interest in our govern-

Mr. MAGEE had made a rule to follow the recommendation of a committee as to the adoption of a hill or resolution. He hoped the day would never come when the unarmed citizen would be arrayed againsnt the militia; but the fact stares us in the face that such a state of facts has taken place. It is the bane of our politics to array one class of men against another. Th's question, as all others, should be discussed above the question of class. He could see no harm in this bill. Is is the safety of the country to have a well-disciplined militia. If this amendment is not made the bill will be practically useless. If the time should come when the militis is needed, it will be needed at once, and needed badly. The bill ought to pass. This State, the richest in the Union according to area and population, by this bill would give but \$20,000 a year to the support of her militia. If we have a militia we must appropriate money to carry it on. The oldest and best disciplined company in the

Mr. SMITH, of Jay, favored a military law for the regulation of the milicia of the State, but he opposed the amendment as in language not easily understood. It would take the mind of a Judge Story to tell what the proposed Section 73 means. He agreed Auditor's report shows there is but \$64,000, | with the Senator from Jennings, if the sub- | the just thing for us to release them. But

the original section in the bill. He did not law Senators will have more trouble in being returned to the Senate than they

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: The object of this bill is to create a paid militia in the State for the purposes named. He hoped the Senate would refuse to appropriate a dollar; such an appropriation can not be justified before the constituents of any member

Mr. HILLIGASS demanded the previous

question. The demand was seconded by the Senate, and under its operations the first division of the proposed amendment-section 73, to appropriate a sum sufficient to pay \$12 once in three years to each active militiaman, not exceeding \$10 000 per year-was agreed to, by yeas 28, nays 11

The second division—section 74, to appropriste the further sum of \$10,000 per annum to defray expenses of militia encampments was also agreed to, by yeas 22, nays 18. The bill was ordered engrossed, by yeas 26

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1885-10 a, m. DITCH LAWS.

On motion, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole (Mr. Gordon in the Chair) for the consideration of a substitute for Mr. Boyd's bill [H. R. 222] reported by the Committee on Dykes and Drains, the provisions of which are (1) the County Commissioners'shall appoint the Ditch Commissioner, instead of the Circuit Court, as no v provided; (2) but one commissioner instead of two shall be appointed, to act in conunction with the County Sarveyor; (3) that when a majority of property owners ! along the line of a proposed ditch shall re-

monstrate against it, it shall not be built. Mr. ENGLE moved to amend Section 2 of the bill by striking out the words "two or more" in the first line and substituting the word "one." Very often but two men are directly interested in the ditch, which will, however, be of public utility, and if it would take two or more to start proceedings for a ditch, a castike that just stated could not bill to the Committee on Claim. It was so be reached. One man should have power to move for a dich in this instance.

Mr. STALEY: I think with a few amendments this law is what our people need and want. Drainage laws are too valuable to be neglected or thrown aside. One man should have the power to move for a ditcu in cases

like this. Mr. SAYRE: I think that the "one man power" is dangerous in cases where a great many are affected. It should read "two or more land owners," or "50 per cent. or more of such land owners." I hope the section will remain just as it is, unless some better amendment than the one proposed is found. Mr. DUNN: It makes no difference whether one, two or more land owners start the machinery in motion. Section 3 of the bill provides that a majority of the land owners shall go before the court, and that the same shall decide from their testimony. Mr. McHENRY: This bill will be an improvement on the old law. An amendment should be made curtailing remonstrances

after the ditch has been ordered. Mr. SMITH. of Tippecanoe: The gentleman from Allen (Mr. McHenry) will find further in the bill a remedy for the evil he fears. I have no personal grievance in this bill. My ditch is done. But I look to the views of the people over the State. I believe that one man should not be given the power, but that it should be 50 per cent. or more of the land owners.

Mr. BROWNLEE: My motion is that the petition should be signed by two or more-I would rather it were twenty-but two will do, for lands not named in the petition will be affected. This section should stand, The only men who can remonstrate are these not named in the petition, but reported by the Drainage Commissioners. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. STALEY: I move to amend as follows: Add to Section 2 the following: "In case there are but two land-owners affected, then one shall be sufficient to petition."

The amendment was agreed to Mr. TAYLOR moved to amend Section 3 so that, instead of notices being sent to the postoffice address of such owners, they shall be notified by summons. He said: I am opposed to all laws that may make it possible to levy upon any man's property without due course of law. There is only one law of that kind now-the highway law.

Mr. SMITH, of Warrick: I hope that the amendment of the gentleman from Daviess Mr. Taylor) will not prevail. This law says that every land-owner shall be notified and none can be harmed by it. The amendment will double the costs of the ditch. If this amendment is tacked on, I shall be compelled to vote gainst the whole bill. Mr. MOCK, of Wells: If this amendment a sttached, I shall have to vote against the

On motion, the Committee of the Whole arose, reported progress and was discharged from the further consideration of the bill.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SENATE BILLS FINALLY PASSED. The bill [S. 115] to legalize the corporation of the town of New Hayen, Allen County was read the third time, and passed-yeas 76

The bill [8, 154] to legalize the incorporation of the town of Alamo, Montgomery County, was finally passed by-yeas 78.

CITY ASSESSOR AND TREASURER. The bill [8, 182] to abolish the offices of

City Assessor and Treasurer in cities of over 10,000 being read the third time-Mr. PENDLE CON: This is no political measure. Both of the conventions of Marion County which nominated the candidates to the Legislature last fall, pledged themselves to this measure. It looks especially to Indianapolis. In the offices which the bill designs to abolish, one is a Republican and the other is a Democrat. The bill will not legislate them out of office, but at the expiration of their terms the offices are done away with. I want it said, too, that there are five men in Marion County who will do

right, and not be influenced by a corrupt and ontrageous lobby. Mr. DONHOST: It is not a political measure, and we have pledged our constituents

to vote for the measure. Mr. JAMISON: It is not a political meas ure and it can do no harm. On the other hand it will be beneficial to the county, the city and the taxpayer. It will greatly reduce expenses.

Mr. MOCK: It should certainly pass. It is a move in exactly the proper direction.

RELIEVING SURETIES, Mr. Pendleton's bill [H. R. 56] to relieve Jesse A. Avery and others, Township Trustees, who lost money by the failure of cer-

tain Indianapolis banks, was read the third

Mr. PENDLETON: Some have said that to pass this bill will be to establish a bad precedent. Had this loss come to these trustees through any of negligence of their own, or through any speculation, it would not be and these are the only books we have to I stitute means anything it means the same as I those Indianapolis banks where the money I to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

was deposited looked to us all sound. It believe any Senator could intelligently dis- | would be only an act of charity and right cuss any ten sections in this bill, nor is there | for us to relieve these trustees. The night half a dozen who understand the seventy- before the suspension of the banks everyone fourth section of this bill. If it becomes a | thought that the banks were among the strongest. The trustees invested or placed their money at the very place which they thought was the safest. In the acts of 1881 we find a case precisely parallel with this; in 1883 we find another. The Constitution. the Supreme Court and the Speaker of the House have held the justice of parallel cases. Mr. BROWNLEE: I said some time ago that this set would be unconstitutional. I judgments already rendered against some of them. I need not say to you that the judgments give vasted rights that this Legislafure or no other body has the right to destray or curtail. I understand that there are some of these cases where judgments are not given. Here is where I make my point This confirms the contract-if good in one case it is good in another. The banks were paying interest on this money deposited there and that is the reason that such funds were taken there. I do not care to go home and by my vote say to the trustees of our county that they can invest the people's money as they please-in pork, in wheat margins, or any other avenue of trade. On the contrary. I want them to understand that they and their securities must be good for the money. I do not want them to think

> released as others have been. Mr. GOODING: I did not intend to say another word on this bill, but the opposition remains persistent. It seems to have no charity for the unfortunate. The gentleman to doubt the power of the Legislature to re. of serving apples lease these men. But against his opinion is the opinions of the highest courts of Indiana and that of preceding Legislatures He finds fault with the trustees for putting this money in banks. Would they have kept it at home to be taken by robbers? Then he would have said that they were negligent, that they should have placed their money in the banks as business men do. The office of Township Trustee is not a paying one.
> And if a man takes it, and if the funds
> should by accident be lost, will his neighbors or the Legislature turn against him Suppose the lightning from Heaven should destroy his home and the funds, would you take the trustee's stock or his all for the lost money? No one would think of that but the honorable gentleman who has just preceded me.

that they can lose the money and then that

I will go to the Legislature and have them

Mr. SMITH, of Tippecance: This question of constitutionality can be settled in a word. The highest courts of the country sustain bankrupt laws, and bankrupt laws overthrow contracts entered into. Our hearts, of course, should not be our whole lives, but we should temper our acts with mercy. Two years ago we relieved a Township Trustee the politics of these men; I merely inquired into the necessities of the case and voted for their relief. I have investigated this case. believing that we should be humane and that they were faultless, I shall vote for the

Mr. CORY: From the interest manifested by certain parties here, one would be led to suppose that a matter of very great importance is to be pa sed upon; that there will be great less and actual suffering unless by act of the Legislature relief is granted. What are the facts? Certain Trustees of Marion County deposited money in Indianapolis banks that failed. The most that is claimed is that some of them have been compelled to mortgage their farms to obtain the money to pay these losses. Gentlemen claim that it would be an act of charity to pass this bill. which authorizes the levying of a tax in each township to reimburse the Trustee. If the loss to a Trustee is \$2,000, backed by the action of the Assembly he will place a tax on the people of his township by which they will be made to pay \$1,990 of this loss. This will be collected from many who are poor and ought to be free after bearing the borden of tax that would legitimately fall upon them. If these men and their bondsmen are to be relievedif the bond in their case is to go for naught, then, indeed, should we dispense with the formality of making bonds. If bonds are not to bind, it is worse than child's play to require them to be made. My friend from Hanccek (Mr. Gooding) opens his big heart and says he is willing to assist those in distress-that his people have big hearts in them. O, yes! Extremely charitable and benevolent. But I notice that his charity amounts to this: He doesn't propose to go down into his own pecket to get a single copper-he don't propose to take a single cent from those constituents of his who have hearts in them-but in his unbounded generosity he is willing to compet the laboring men of Marion County to make good the losses of these Trustees. There is no charity in this-nothing that looks like benevolence. The maker of the bond should expect, and does expect, to make good the losses. The bondsmen expect to stand the losses, if any come. This action would authorize carelessness; it would autherize parties throughout the State to come here for relief. It is unwise legislation, and ought not to be indulged in.

The bill passed by yeas 55, nays 34. HIGHWAY OBSTRUCTIONS. Mr. Barnes' bill [H. R. 119] in relation to the removal of opstructions from public

bighways was read the third time and passed

by yeas 68, nays 12. DANGEROUS TOYS. Mr. Barr's bill [H. R. 137] to prohibit the the sale of dangerous toys was read the third time and passed by yeas 59, nays 23. Mr. Pleasants' bill [H. R. 162] to amend Section 79 of the common school law was read the third time, but failed to pass by yess 20 nays 65. The House then adjourned.

Real Hetate Transfers. The following deeds were recorded Tuesday, February 17, as reported by Steeg & Bernhamer, abstract compilers, 12 and 15 Thorpe aloca. Telephone, 1,048: Rezin R. Hammond and wife to Henry

L. Wallace, warranty deed to part of lot 7 in square 23 in the city of Indianapo-Henry Schnull, guardian, to O. Stechan,

guardian's deed to part of lot 1 in Scalan & Carlton's subdivision and adcition to the city of Indianapolis...... Moses G. McLain to Henry W. Bennett, quit claim deed to lot 24 in block or square 1 in Brooklyn Heights addition 15 00 to the city of Indianapolis Albert Baker, trustee, to Frederick Rand, Receiver, trustee's deed to part of lots 4 and 3 in square 56 in the city of In-45,000 00 dianapolis.

Eids Hicks et al. to Mosas K. Fatout, warranty deed to lot 86 in Allen, Root &

English's North Woodlawn addition to

The Grand Saving and Loan Association

the city of Indianpoalis

to Isaac L. Bloomer, warranty deed to lot 71 in Lockwood & McClain's southeast addition to the city of Indianapolis. Issac L. Bloomer and wife to Cyrus H. Ross, warranty deed to lot 71 in Lockwood & McClain's southeast addition to the city of Indianapolis Pelagie Janson to Frederick Ruskaup, warranty deed to part of lot 70 in the city of Indianapolis ... Christopher Hilgenberg to Thomas Cummings, quit claim deed to part of lot 15

in Caven's subdivision of outlot 150 in 12 00 the city of Indianapolis. Conveyances, 9: consideration ..

The Darwinian theory perplexes the multitude. They object to a line of descendants from monkeys. But not even a baby objects

HOUSESOLD HINTS.

Every tidy housewife desires to have some kind of a scraper just outside the door to aid in removing the mad from the boots of incomers. One is made by fastening an old hoe to the doorstep by nails or screws. It should not project more than half an inch above the step.

Squirrel or Partridge Pie .- Parboil the game, in just enough water to cover them, for fifteen minutes. Line a pudding dish with pastry, and put in the mest, seasoning it highly with pepper and sait, and lay slices understand that in these cases there are of hard boiled eggs over the top layer of meat. Strain the liquor the game was boiled in. Take a piece of butter the size of an egg, and cut it into amair bits, and roll it in flour, and put all over the top of the pie. pour in the broth at one side. Cover with nice pastry, and bake in the oven threequarters of an hour. When it is done, cut a hole in the top to let the steam escape; and when it is cold class it with an ornament of pastry. Serve but or rold.

Apple Puffs Fried in Butter - Take ten or twelve apples, eccording to size, six yelks of eggs, half a pound of white sugar, two lemons with their peel and juice. Peel and core the apples, which must be quartered and boiled in a very little water, tender enough to beat up; it is still better to put the apples in a jar, closely covered, and place the jer in a saucepan of boiling water. adding no water to the apples. When they were cool, stir in the eggs, lemon and sugar. put back again into the jar and boil until it seems to thicken; then pour it out to cool, add a few bread crumbs, make into small cakes, soak in butter, and fry a nice brown who just preceded me (Mr. Blownies) seems | in hot lard. This is a particularly nice way

"Maryland, My Maryland." * * * "Pretty Wives.

Lovely daughters and noble men." "My farm lies in a rather low and mias-

matic situation, and "My wife!"

"Who?"

"Was a very pretty blonde!" Twenty years ago, became

"Sallow!" "Hollow-eyed!"

"Withered and aged " Before her time, from

"Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasi-

"A short time ago I purchased your rem-

edy for one of the children, who had a very

severe attack of biliousness, and it occurred and a County Treasurer. I did not know | to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl, upon recovery "Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a

new-blown daisy. Well, the story is soon told. My wife, to day, has gained her oldtimed beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it | myself) as can be found in this county, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it. "The dear creature just looked over my

shoulder, and says 'I can flatter equal to the days of our courtship,' and that reminds me there might be more pretty wives if my brother farmers would do as I have done.' Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain,

C. L. JAMES. Beltsville, Prince George County, Maryland, May 26, 1883.

None genuine without a bunch of green hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their nama.

The average number of eggs laid by an ordinary flock of hens is eight and one-half dozen to a fowl, yet instances have been recorded where a hen hay laid 250 eggs in one year, and from sixteen to seventeen dozen is considered by poultry men a remarkable

No Long Words.

There is no call to use long words in speaking of Parker's Tonic. It sells on its merits and cures by its virtues. No family can make a mistake by keeping a bottle in the house. For coughs, colds and all troubles of the bowels, stomach, liver and kidneys, it is exactly what you want. For yourself, your wife and children.

The formula by which Mishler's Hero Bitters is compounded is over two hundred years old, and of German origin. The entire range of proprietary medicines cannot produce a preparation that enjoys so high a reputation in the community where it is made as



It is the best remedy for Kidney and Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Cramp in the Stomach, Indigestion, Malaria, Periodical Complaints, etc. As a Blood Purifier, it has no equal. It tones the system, strengthening, invigorating and giving new life.

The late Judge Hayes, of Lancaster Co., Pa., an able jurist and an honored citizen, once wrote "Mishler's Herb Bitters is very widely known, and has acquired a great reputation for medicinal and curative properties. I have used myself and in my family several bottles, and I am satisfied that the reputation is not unmerited,"

MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO., 525 Commerce St., Philadelphia. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup Never Fails

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Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY

Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA. THE TEST:



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA. STO HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEES QUESTIONED.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has seed the consumers' reliable test, THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BARING POWDER CO., Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

The strong est, most dellelous and natura I flavor known, and

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